

Weekly Standard

VOL. XXVI.—No. 5.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 1297.

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Four Dollars per annum, in advance.
COPIES OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:
100 Copies, \$10.00
200 Copies, \$18.00
300 Copies, \$25.00
400 Copies, \$32.00
500 Copies, \$38.00
600 Copies, \$45.00
700 Copies, \$50.00
800 Copies, \$55.00
900 Copies, \$60.00
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All orders are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, 14 lines of type, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 50 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard.

One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until ordered.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1860.

W. W. HOLDEN, STATE PRINTER,
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nationality of the Democracy.

The Register says "the Raleigh Standard is constantly striving to humbug its readers by telling them that the only hope for the South is in the ascendancy of the national Democratic party."

Now, the Standard never attempts to humbug or deceive its readers. It leaves humbug and deception to the Register. That paper subsists politically by humbugging and misrepresentation. It could not subsist otherwise, for the feeling and the judgment of the country are against its course. Its denunciations of the national Democracy are disproved by at least one-half of its own friends, while the Democrats themselves are not at all troubled by its course, because they know the habit the Register has of taking one position to-day and another to-morrow, and because they know also that its attacks upon them furnish the best evidence that they are right.

We lack space to-day to go into the proofs of the nationality of the Democracy, but we will call the Register's attention to one or two facts. In the first place the national Democratic party is recognized everywhere, both in this country and in Europe, as the only great antagonist of the sectional black Republican party. In the second place, it holds its national Conventions as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States, while the black Republicans cannot do so; and it generally elects its candidates for President as Democrats, and we know that the Register's party in its best days never could elect any of its candidates as Whigs. In the third place, the Democratic party has a President who maintains the absolute equality of the slaveholding with the non-slaveholding States, and whose opinions on the subject of slavery are as sound as those of the Editor of the Register and those with whom he acts in the Southern States.

When the Register meets these three facts we will give him the fourth one.

The Register would do more for itself, for the country, and for the cause of good government, if, instead of abusing the national Democratic party, it would turn its batteries against the black Republicans.

As the question of the relations between North and South does not and should not involve party feeling, we are glad to find two of the leading opposition prints in the State approving Gov. Ellis' course in relation to an extra session. We place this approval of his course by the Register and Otter on record, as follows:

NO EXTRA SESSION.—We are very glad Gov. Ellis has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature, and are sure that a vast majority of the people of the State will approve of his refusal to do so. Raleigh Register.

THE GOVERNOR HAVING thus decided the question there is no longer a reason why we should withhold the expression of our gratification that he has decided it wisely.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE MOST VERNON FUND.—A late number of the Mount Vernon Record says:

"We are happy to hear of another remittance to the Association from the Hon. H. W. Miller, of Raleigh, as the proceeds of his lectures since July. The perseverance of this gentleman in the cause has so warmly espoused, merits all the thanks the Association so graciously bestows. The following is a list of the receipts:

July. From St. Mary's School, \$25 50
Oct. From Henderson, Granville Co., 93 00
Oct. From State Fair at Raleigh, 93 00
Dec. From Tarboro', 58 00
Subscription by Miss E. P. Owen, Bladen County, 30 00
\$265 50

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of establishing an army and of providing means for defending the State. A resolution is now pending to appoint a joint committee of eighteen to report such action as may be advisable in response to the views of South-Carolina, as announced to that body by Col. Meminger.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has been interpolating in the proceedings of the House for several days past, such expressions as these: "Rog or A. Pryor, the filthy liar and calumniator, of Virginia, made no speech to-day." The "freedom of the press" covers no such conduct as this. Bennett's reporters should be promptly expelled from the House.

MEXICO.—A battle was recently fought near Colima, Mexico, between Miramon and the Liberals, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 700 killed and 2,000 prisoners. Miramon's loss was 300. Miramon heads the Church party.

The House still Unorganized.

The House of Representatives is still unorganized, though some six weeks have elapsed since the members assembled in Washington. Only one vote for Speaker has been taken for a week past.

This condition of things may well excite the serious attention of the country. It is not the want of legislation, or the inconvenience or loss which any portion of our citizens may experience on account of this want, that so deeply concerns the country, but it is the spirit of violent and deadly antagonism between sections which is thus revealed, and which, instead of diminishing as the result of votes and discussions, appears to increase in volume and intensity. It is true the House may organize on any day, but its organization at all in its present condition, is barely possible. The best informed public men at Washington are in doubt as to whether an organization can be effected with the materials of which the House is composed. The black Republicans are just now urging the plurality or minority rule, but Southern members have determined that that rule shall not be adopted. Meanwhile the Republicans adhere tenaciously to their nominee, Sherman, and seem determined that the House shall submit to an endorsement of the Helper book as Speaker, or none. So far as the Democrats are concerned, they have exhausted all their efforts as a party to organize the House. Starting with a true man (Mr. Boock) for Speaker, they have abandoned him and repeatedly changed their candidate, in the hope that all the South Americans would unite with them in their efforts to defeat Sherman; but in this they have been disappointed. They have gone farther than this and voted for South Americans, but even here they have not been sustained by all the South Americans.

The Democrats have thus far refused, and we think very properly refused to vote for Mr. Gilmer. We do not believe Mr. Gilmer desires to see the House organized until his "Union party" project shall have received all the strength it can from the present disorganized condition of things. Mr. Gilmer is thinking of his party and of his own future promotion. He has not yet given the first vote for a Democrat for Speaker, and the probability is that he never will vote for a Democrat. And yet his friends in this State are very modestly calling on the Democrats to vote for him.

What is to be the end of the contest for Speaker it is impossible to predict.

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT.—We return our thanks to Mr. Railroad Fulham, at Wilson Postoffice, for a club of fourteen subscribers; and to Mr. J. R. Stancil, Falkland, Pitt, for a club of eight. Our list is increasing quite as rapidly in the East as it is in the West.

THE RECENT speech of Senator Douglas on the John Brown raid and the "irrepressible conflict," is spoken of by Washington correspondents and others in high terms.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last, Senator Douglas addressed the Senate at length on his resolutions in reference to the suppression of invasions of the slaveholding States. The Senate was crowded to hear him. Mr. Douglas took the ground that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws giving the President power to use the naval and military forces of the government to prevent slave invasions between States, and also to make it criminal to enter into conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its property or its institutions—such offences to be punished by indictment in the United States courts, and confinement in the prisons or penitentiaries of the State or Territory where the conspiracies might be formed. He said the Harper's Ferry crime was the most logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the republican party, as explained and enforced in their platform, partisan press, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden replied to Mr. Douglas, denying that the Republican party were responsible for Brown's Virginia raid, and advocated legislation to prevent similar occurrences. He said he thought Mr. Douglas was influenced by ulterior motives in making this speech at this time, when the subject was in the hands of an able committee, appointed to investigate the affair.

Mr. Douglas responded, defending the institution of slavery, and denouncing the Republicans.

Mr. Toombs obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Danksdale, of Mississippi, spoke at length on the state of the House and the country. He said the House presented to the people of the country a scene which has but one parallel in history. The House had been in session seven weeks, and although ballot after ballot had been taken, no Speaker had been elected and no organization effected, while the great States of the Union had been totally neglected. The Democratic, South American and Anti-Lecompton parties, all professing to stand in an attitude of hostility to the Republicans, should unite to defeat the candidate of the latter. The Democrats have manifested every disposition to unite with the South Americans and Anti-Lecompton on a national basis, until their spirit of conciliation has been exhausted. The South Americans had presented Mr. Gilmer, who could never be acceptable to him, to the House, if elected, must be supported by some of the Republicans, and he would therefore vote for no man who commended himself to the consideration of that party. He did not doubt Mr. Gilmer's loyalty to the South, but objected to his political conduct. Rather than the nominee of the Republican party should be elected, a man who had received no vote from fifteen of the States of this Union, rather than his State and section should be dishonored by the election of Mr. Sherman, he would repeat the declaration of Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, "let discord reign here forever!" He proceeded to give the history, origin and progress of the present aspect of the slavery question, which prevents the organization of the House.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, made a discursive and humorous speech, referring to the Scriptures, and drawing therefrom the inference that all good citizens should obey the laws. It was the advice of the Apostles not to overturn the existing government; their mission was to search the hearts of wicked men. He remarked that we are the happiest people on the face of the globe, and pointed to the folly of becoming unnecessarily excited against ourselves. He said, in the course of his remarks, that Senator Seward had never said anything so offensive to the South as had George Washington, who expressed the hope that slavery would be abolished throughout the United States.

When he had concluded the House adjourned. In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, spoke at length on the slavery question. He charged that the black Republican party are seeking to overturn the Constitution by the election of a Republican President. As it regards the South, he said that the South should not wait for an act, but meet the enemy at the threshold, and drive him back or tear down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, and overwhelm all in one common ruin.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
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Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
WILL A. JENKINS.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Corwin, made a speech intended to be conciliatory. No vote was taken for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson made a speech to-day. HOUSE.—Mr. Keitt, during a strong Southern speech, said, "the South should prepare for a dissolution of the Union; if dissolution did not come, then the South will have shown a wise precaution." Mr. Ashmore introduced a resolution to expel the reporters of the New York Herald from the reporters' gallery. He exonerated them, however, from censure, but showed that Bennett had interpolated in the House proceedings that Mr. Bryant was a filthy liar and libeller. Mr. Ashmore subsequently withdrew his resolution. Mr. Etheridge made a humorous speech, promising that if gentlemen cease to talk for two weeks, the House would be organized before the end of that time. The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result: Sherman 105, Boock 51, Smith, of N. C. 26. Whole number of votes 215; necessary to a choice 108. The rest were scattering. The House then adjourned.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Hadden, by Rev. Amos W. Carter, Mr. James A. Crutchfield, of Alamogordo, to Miss Margaret Hadden.

DIED.

At Smithfield, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., Helen, infant daughter of Mary A. and Henry H. Hobbs.

J. Q. DeCaster.

NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY.

DoCarteret & Armstrong.

Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers.

OVER THE NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

For the purpose of carrying on the Book Binding business extensively, in all its various branches.

Their addresses are such that they are now prepared to do all kinds of Bindings, from plain ornamental, in a manner and at a price that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They would call particular attention to their unique style of full calf and Morocco binding, which is very handsome and durable.

Newspapers of all kinds bound in a strong and substantial manner. Music Books, and Periodicals of every description, bound to any pattern, in handsome style.

Supreme Court Reports, 10,000 vols., having been bound at this establishment, we are still prepared to bind them to match.

Having a fine Cutting Machine, we are prepared to bind large editions of Books in cloth, in a manner and at a price almost as cheap as can be done in the Northern States.

Pamphlets of all kinds taken from the printer and done up in a superior manner, at very low rates.

Work sent from a distance will be done up with dispatch, and carefully repacked and forwarded by express.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A NEGRO MAN, CALLING HIMSELF HENRY HADLEY, was taken up and committed to the Jail of Craven county, at Newbern, on the 21st January, 1860, as a runaway. Said boy is well built, stout and likely, copper colored complexion, five feet eight inches high, and about thirty-five years of age. He has a freckle on his right hand. The negro says he is free, but was born and raised in Plymouth, that he has been living near Wilmington for 10 or 12 years past, and that he came from there to Newbern. The boy has claimed to be free, but on suspicion that he is a slave he has been taken up and committed to jail as above mentioned; and this notice is to call upon the owner, if he has any, to come and see and take him away; or if he be free, let some one capable of establishing the fact come forward and do so, that he may be set at liberty.

A. C. LATHAM, S.W. Newbern, Jan. 24, 1860.

THE WESTERN HARP.

A COLLECTION OF SONGS, &c., &c., CONSISTING OF Sacred and Secular Music, adapted to Church and Social Singing, and arranged for the Piano-Forte. Words by Mrs. M. S. B. DANA, SINGERS, author of the Northern and Southern Harp, &c., &c., in Boston, 21, Cornhill, 26.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

January 27, 1860.

J. W. WIGGINS, Agent.

(LATE OF RALEIGH, N. C.)

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

137 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., Will attend regularly to all orders for produce, and fill orders of every kind promptly.

TERMS MODERATE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. John W. Ellis, Ex-Gov. Thos. B. Gov. Chas. Manly, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. H. W. Hildreth, Pres. R. & G. Railroad; W. C. Whitford, Pres. Atlantic Railroad; C. F. Fisher, Pres. N. C. Railroad; C. Dwyer, Cashier State Bank, Raleigh; W. W. Holden, Ed. N. C. Standard.

November 25, 1859. 48- wly.*

JNO. M. GALLAWAY.

Late of Rockingham, N. C., WITH

ELLIS & NORFLEET.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Office—Shoccoe Slip, RICHMOND, VA.

Liberal advances are made on consignments. Strict personal attention is given to all orders, and purchases for customers are made with great care.

Manufactured Tobacco and other merchandise forwarded with promptness.

W. L. HILL, N. M. NORFLEET, December 1, 1859. 105-wly.

WARDER & BARRETT.

Both of the late firm of GEO. A. WARDER & CO. ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS AND SHAW GOODS. (No. 265 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover Street,) BALTIMORE, MD.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ASK THE ATTENTION of Merchants to a well selected assortment of stock, embracing every style, quality and color of

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps. Selected expressly for the trade, by the case or dozen. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention. September 1, 1859. 38-wly.*

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS' SELECT SCHOOL. Oaks, Orange County, N. C. ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS JANUARY 11th, 1860. Such as can be prepared to study Latin in July next preferred. Prompt application advised. December 6, 1859. 49-wly.*

W. H. TURLINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C. WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL consignments of Seed, Sugar, Cotton, Yarn, Timber, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment. My Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the receipt of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make my charges light. H. A. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington. JOHN DAWSON, President Bank of N. C. W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. November 11, 1859. 97-wly.

MASONIC HIGH SCHOOLS. FRANKLIN, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THESE SCHOOLS WILL open on 12th JANUARY, 1860, under the direction of GEO. W. NEAL, A. M., with well qualified Assistants, and continue 21 weeks. The Schools have the benefit of weekly Lectures, with a well selected Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, for which a small charge will be made. Charges of tuition same as last season. For Circulars, &c., apply to the Principals. December 18, 1859. 80-wly.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WARNING. TUX COUNTY.—County Court, Fall Term, 1859. W. A. Littlejohn, Adm'r, vs. Joseph Beasley and als. Original Bill. It appearing to the Court that Joseph Beasley, one of the defendants, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered that publication be made by the Clerk of the Court, commanding him to appear at the next Term of the County Court, to answer the bill, and to show cause why he should not be bound to answer the same, and to show cause why he should not be bound to answer the same, and to show cause why he should not be bound to answer the same. For Circulars, &c., apply to the Principals. December 18, 1859. 80-wly.

W. A. LITTLEJOHN, C. & M. E. Dec. 18, 1859. (Tr. Adv. 62 64) 1-wly.*

(Continued from fourth page.) unlawful proceedings. If only one man out of every hundred should be a thief, and the other ninety-nine should not restrain them, by legislation or otherwise, this minority of thieves would be able to steal all the property in the community. If societies were formed in Massachusetts to steal property in Connecticut, or New York, the Legislature and people of the State would doubtless take steps to restrain them. This is done even with reference to foreign countries, to prevent war between them.—American citizens are punished for going into Canada to disturb that British community.

If societies were formed in Canada for a similar purpose, and were, in fact, to steal an equal amount of property from New England, New York, Ohio, and other northern States, to what is carried away by the Abolitionists from the South, we should be involved in a war with Great Britain, less than six months. What would be the feeling of those border States, if Canadian orators should boast that their societies had robbed them of \$15,000,000 worth of their property, just as they now say they hold that value of southern runaway slaves? But men who combine to plunder the people of the southern States, so far from being punished, are, in many of the free States, encouraged by the legislation there.

During the last session, the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] introduced a proposition for additional legislation to prevent the foreign or African slave trade to the United States. In 1808, Congress passed laws to prohibit that trade, and since that time, a period of more than fifty years, as far as I know or have reason to believe, the law has been violated but in a single instance. What other law on your statute-book has been so well kept? I repeat, what law has Congress ever passed, which there was a temptation to violate, that has been so well observed? That it was not broken often, is not owing to any want of opportunity. Northern, as well as foreign ships, have been engaged in the trade, and the extent of the southern coast affords much greater facilities for the introduction of slaves than does the island of Cuba, into which the traffickers are annually carried. This law has not been broken, simply because the people of the South were not willing to violate it. Now, sir, let me state a case for the consideration of the Senate. Suppose, instead of what has actually occurred, the State of Georgia, where some negroes were landed, and a number of other southern States, had passed the strongest laws which could be devised to defeat the African slave trade, and to prevent the introduction and encouraging that traffic by all the means in their power; suppose, further, that southern Senators, and other prominent public men, had, in their speeches, earnestly recommended the violation of the law of Congress, and that all through the South money was subscribed and associations formed to defeat the law, and provide facilities by railroad or otherwise for the introduction of Africans, and mobs gotten up to overthrow the United States, particularly could not a hundred negroes have been imported for every one that the Abolitionists have stolen?—Yes, with a shore-line of more than ten thousand miles, millions might have been imported. This proceeding would have been a violation of the laws of the United States, just like that which has occurred with reference to the fugitive slave law. In the case supposed, however, the southern men would have had greatly the advantage on the score both of political economy and morality. They might have said, with truth, that the negroes imported from Africa added to the production and wealth of the United States, while those carried North by the Abolitionists were generally converted into idle vagrants. It might also have been said that African savages were being brought to the United States, partly civilized, and not only made more intelligent and moral, but also Christianized in large numbers; while the negroes carried to the North become so worthless and so vicious, that many of the States there were seeking to exclude them by legislation, as communities do the plague and other contagious disorders. And the Senator from New York, who has declared that it is a religious duty of the people of the North to violate the fugitive slave law, and urge them, instead of deterring them up the runaway negroes, to protect and defend them as they do their paternal gods, stands up in the face of the American Senate and complains of violation of the laws against the African slave trade! Was there ever such an exhibition? I repeat, was the like ever seen since the creation of the world? I may use strong language, but truth demands it. That Senator, too, has fully endorsed the revolutionary and revolutionary doctrines of the Helper book, as a large majority of the members of his party in the House have done.

(Concluded on second page.)

For the Standard.

AD VALOREM TAXATION.

No. 6.

MR. HOLDEN: The article in the Salisbury "Banner" after showing that in his opinion, the over-seeer paying \$8 to the State out of a salary of \$600, had no right to complain, because his employer paid \$87 on a gross income of \$5,000, and on property worth at least \$87,000, very complacently attempts to prove that four-fifths of the taxes paid into the Treasury, are paid by slaveholders, and that if it were not for slaveholders, nine-tenths of the merchants would be compelled to shut up shop. If this were so, and we deny it, it does not prove anything against an ad valorem system of taxation. The advocates of our present system have fallen into the great error that all the slave-owners are opposed to taxing property according to its value. The most violent opponents of the ad valorem system, that we have as yet found, are non-slaveholders; and many men we know, who are in favor of it, own large slave properties, and are foolish enough to think that they have no right to ask a discrimination in their own favor—and that contending that such a discrimination is right, is a poor way to popularize the institution itself.

We deny that four-fifths of the taxes are paid by slave-owners, and submit the following figures, from the last census, and ask your readers to make up their own opinion:

In 1850, there were in North-Carolina 28,303 slave-owners, owning 288,548 slaves. The total white population was 553,028; consequently there were 524,725 people in the State not slave-owners. However, say the families of the latter should be deducted, and take the number of 180,000 men; this would leave 424,725 non-slaveholders. Now I ask any one who has even a superficial knowledge of society in our State, and of the status of our population in regard to property, if they believe that the 424,725 white people only pay four-fifths of the taxes, and that their custom is worthless to nine out of ten of our merchants? Under our ad valorem system they would pay only one-fifth of the taxes. Again: in 1850, there were 91,989 farmers in the State, besides whites engaged in the mechanic arts, and various other branches of productive industry. Deduct slave-owners as being all farmers, and they are not, would leave 55,898 farmers. They employ on an average one laborer beside themselves: there could not be less than 125,000 grown laborers.—Working-Men. Yet, in the face of these facts, the "Banner" argues thus:

"Let us look a little more minutely into this subject. Edgewood county, with slave labor, produces 20,000 bags of cotton annually, worth, at the estimated price put upon cotton by the Address, one million of dollars. Now, if Edgewood yields one million from slave labor, we think it will be considered a moderate estimate to say that all the other counties in the State yield twenty-nine millions more—thirty in all. Now, will any one pretend that free labor, exclusively, in North Carolina, sends into market as much as two millions of dollars worth of produce? It certainly falls short of this amount."

This conclusion we repeat, and ask your readers if they believe that the 424,725 free laborers, as the "Banner"